

Some Questions Of A Comparative Study Of Participles Of The Russian And Uzbek Languages

Rasulov Ilxom Inamovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute The Republic of Uzbekistan

Summary: The article deals with the features of substantiation of the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages. Attention is also paid to the issues of voice correlation of participles in the languages under consideration.

Key words: hybrid “verb-adjective” category, substantiation, voice, correlation, active voice, passive voice, transitive verb, intransitive verb.

Relevance of the topic: Today, the improvement of the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language, based on the further development of comparative grammar, is of particular relevance. This is explained, first of all, by the requirements of the economic and cultural development of the republic, which cannot be implemented in conditions of self-isolation.

Purpose of the study: All this, naturally, necessitates the intensification of research in the field of comparative and typological analysis of the Russian and Uzbek languages, the development and enrichment of linguistic methods. This is also necessary because many questions of the comparative characteristics of the Russian and Uzbek languages are still not fully explored, which fully applies to the typological characteristics of the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages, although the participles in both languages represent of great scientific interest as a hybrid “verb-adjective” category of words.

Materials and methods of research: The material for the study was the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages. The study used a comparative typological method and a method of quantitative processing of the data obtained. For a certain part of the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages, it is typical to use them as other parts of speech. This transition is multifaceted and gives rise to many problems. In this article we will try to consider the phenomenon of substantiation of participles in Russian and Uzbek languages.

Results and its discussion: In the Uzbek language, as in Russian, where the active participles are formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs, and the passive participles are formed only from transitive ones, the relationship between the category of voice and transitivity-intransitivity is the same, which, in our opinion, is explained by the fact that the same verb in the Turkic languages in historical terms could express both a transitive and an intransitive meaning.

The passive voice of the Russian language can also be expressed in the form of a short passive participle of the past tense. In the Uzbek language, the participle does not have a short form, therefore, in such cases, Russian participles are transferred to Uzbek with a special construction using the postposition "tomonidan". For example: The portrait was painted by the artist – Portret suratchi tomonidan yozilgan; The house was built by my brother – Uy akam tomonidan qurilgan.

Another distinctive feature of the Uzbek participles is that their pledge value is not derived directly from the content of the word being defined, since it can denote different aspects of the situation: 1) action subject: chizgan rassomchi (writing artist); 2) action object: chizgan rasmim (picture I drew); 3) time of action: chizgan vaqt (the time when something is drawn); 4) scene: chizgan joy (a place where something is drawn); 5) means of action: chizgan qalam (a pencil that draws something); 6) purpose of the action: chizgan sababim (the reason i drew).

As can be seen from the above examples, the participle of the Uzbek language can be a definition of various types of the defined, without taking any grammatical indicators. Consequently, the connection of the participial definition with the word being defined has not only a pledge basis.

Uzbek participles, unlike Russian ones, implement five types of voice forms, each of which has the following characteristics.

1. Active participles. They do not have specific indicators. The suffixes of all

participle forms are attached directly to the stem of the imperative form of the verb. For example: o'qiyotgan - o'qigan - o'qiyidigan (bola); yozayotgan - yozgan - yozadigan (o'quvchi) - currently reading - reading - reading (child); currently writing - writing - writing (student). As can be seen from the above examples, the active voice covers all verbal stems, regardless of transitivity and intransitivity.

2. Passive participles. For them, the indicator of the verb is the affix - (i) l, and they are formed only from transitive verbs. For example: kiyilayotgan - kiyilgan - kiyiladigan (ko'ylak); ochalayotgan - ochilgan - ochladigan (eshik) - dressed - worn - worn (dress); opening - open - opening (door)..

3. Refundable participles. The morphological indicator here is the affix -in. For example: yechinayotgan - yechingan - yechinadigan (bola); solinayotgan - solingan - solinadigan (ko'rpa) - undressing - undressed - undressing (child); creeping - covered - spreading (blanket). This form of collateral relationship is rare and is the least productive.

4. Participles of mutual pledge. The morphological feature for this type of participle is the affix -(i)sh, which already appears in an indefinite form. Mutual pledge expresses an action performed by two or more persons simultaneously, jointly or alternately (successively). For example: kelishayotgan - kelishgan - kelishadigan (qizlar); chizishayotgan - chizishgan - chizishadigan (rassomchilar) - going - coming - coming (girls); painters - painters - painters (artists).

5. Participles of compulsory pledge. These participles have a variety of morphological indicators - t, -yet, -sat, -dir, -tir, -kiz, -giz, -gaz, which are attached to the stem of the indefinite form of the verb. For example: bitkizayotgan - bitkizgan - bitkizadigan (uy); kichraytirayotgan - kichraytirgan - kichraytiradigan (uskuna) - completing construction - completing construction - being completed (house); reducing - reducing - reducing (equipment).

It should be noted that the mutual transition of the above collateral relations is possible. The same suffix, depending on the context, can form various forms of pledge relations. For example, some imperative voice affixes can also form active participles. For example: Bu habarni yetkizgan odam (The person who transmitted this message himself, and the Person who transmitted this message through someone) or Uyni buzdirgan qo'shni (The Neighbor who himself demolished (broke)

the house, and the Neighbor who demolished (broke) the house through others).

The different number of voice relations in Russian (two) and Uzbek (five) correlates with the difference in the voice value of participles in these languages. If in Russian two types of participles are formed from the verb read: real - reading, reading and passive - readable, readable; then in the Uzbek language, from the corresponding verb to read (o'qimoq), four types of participles are formed: the participle of the active voice - o'qigan bola (reading boy), the participle of the passive voice - o'qilgan kitob (read book), the participle of the mutual voice - o'qishgan bolalar (guys who read together), coercive participle - o'qitgan o'qituvchi (a teacher who made you read something).

It should be noted that the question of the category of voice in participial forms of the Uzbek language becomes more complicated due to their attributive use. Although the verb system in the morphological aspect has been studied well, however, many issues of their syntactic use have not yet received comprehensive coverage. Of considerable interest in this regard is the ratio of the real and passive variants of the participial form to -gan.

A specific feature of attributive constructions with the participial form to -gan is that this form with a zero voice indicator can be an attribute both with a name denoting the subject of the action (yozgan odam - the person who wrote it), and with a name with an objective form in relation to the form na -gan meaning (yozilgan xat - a written letter).

However, it should be emphasized that due to the insufficient study of various types of attributive phrases, one or another interpretation of the meaning of voice in the -gan form is often based on the analysis of only some types of attributive constructions without due attention to their entire system. In particular, those varieties of attributive phrases, in which the definitive denotes the place and time of the action, expressed by the participle in -gan, usually for some reason remain out of sight of the Turkologists, and if they are mentioned, they are not associated with the question of the category of voice.

A feature of syntactic constructions with a participial definition is also that the participle, as a verbal form, retains all verbal properties, and attributive relations are complicated by indicating the object, time, place, characteristic, active or passive nature of the action indicated by the participial definition.

No less interesting is the question of the transposition of the participles of the languages under consideration.

It should be noted that the transposition of participles in both studied languages can be of different quality: some of them completely pass into the category of one or another part of speech, while others - only in a certain context.

With a complete transposition, the former participle as an independent unit becomes part of another part of speech. A. Gulomov connects this phenomenon with the historical development of the language itself. In his opinion, the transition of participles dates back to the period when there was still no complete differentiation between parts of speech, and one word as a grammatical polysemy could be used as part of several parts of speech.

The substantiation of participles, in our opinion, is the next step in the transposition of participles that have already undergone adjectivation. There is another point of view, according to which participles passed into the category of nouns directly, without the help of adjectivation. It seems to us that both views have a right to exist here. The process following the scheme: participle - adjective (adjectivized participle) - noun (substantiated participle) - is typical for the complete transition of participles into the class of nouns, and in the process following the scheme: participle - substantiated participle - we should talk about an incomplete transition, that is, about temporary (occasional) use in the context of the participle in the function of a noun.

A special area for the substantiation of participles is the syntactic positions of the subject and the object in which they appear. For example: All those who distinguished themselves appeared (genuine); Awarded to all those who distinguished themselves (additional).

The transition of the participle to the noun system is explained by the fact that the participle has the properties of an adjective. As A.M. Peshkovsky noted, "... the participle ... shares all the properties of adjectives, including the ability to turn into a noun". When the participle passes into the noun system, it loses the grammatical properties of the verb. Comparative: Bunaqa cho'rtkesarni ko'rmaganman; I've never seen such a thug.

The substantiation of participles in predicative and semi-predicative functions is a reflected phenomenon: substantivized in these

functions are usually only those participles that are characterized by stable substantivation in based syntactic functions. This is due to the specifics of the predicate function itself, in which the noun and substantive serve to express a certain qualifying feature and in this respect are close to adjectives.

A.M. Peshkovsky, finding it possible to speak not only about the replacement of a noun by an adjective, but also "to some extent" about the replacement of an adjective by a noun, writes that he means here "... on the one hand, what is called an application in school, and on the other hand, the so-called second nominative with a linking verb. According to his observations, "the dictionary meanings of these nouns are rarely equally objective", usually one of the nouns is more objective, "the other noun is conceived as an object qualifying another object, that is, similarly to how an adjective is conceived with a noun.

V. V. Vinogradov, characterizing the sphere of contact between a noun and an adjective, notes that often in the structure of a noun, objectivity is only a foundation, a stronghold on which the values of qualitative features or states close to the adjective rise. As part of the predicate, "the noun itself reaches out to adjectives, acquiring a qualitative meaning".

Due to the fact that the function of the predicate is by no means a morphologized function of the noun, that in this function the meaning of the noun and the meaning of the adjective are close, there are no syntactic conditions in the predicative function that contribute to the substantiation of parts of speech. The predicate function of the substantive often reduces and destroys substantiality.

Participles that have undergone complete substantivization and become homonyms for ordinary participles remain substantivized in the predicative function. This refers to a small group of words from the category of real participles of the present tense and passive participles of the past tense. For example: commander, manager, employee, workers, student, subordinate, sent, approximate, and so on. Fully substantivized participles can be used in a predicative function with various connectives (zero, abstract, significant), as well as as part of a complex three-term predicate.

Participles that have not undergone full substantiation can act as an application, as a rule, only with personal pronouns. But even with pronouns, their substantial meaning is

often destroyed. For example: This poster gave us shivers as writers; ... and we, conquered by Russia, defended it for four hundred years (Sholokhov).

When participles-definitions are used instead of phrases like “definition - defined” and are considered as names (it is not necessary to use the defined), then this determines the regularity of the transition of the participle into the noun system. For example: oqlovchi, asrandi, yig'indi, qoldiq; exculpatory, preserved, collected, residual, and the like.

In Russian, real participles are more often substantiated, less often passive participles. In the Uzbek language, this phenomenon, first of all, occurs in the forms in **-gan, -(a)r, (-gu)(gu), -(u)vchi, -(a)jak, -mish, -indi, -asi, -dik** - in the diachronic plan).

In the Uzbek language, the substantiation of impersonal forms of the verb has its own characteristics. This is manifested primarily in the fact that there is such a grammatical category as belonging, which is absent in Russian. Grammatical indicators of the category of belonging can be attached to both the verbal and nominal stems. If case affixes are added to the stem of non-personal forms of the verb with the affix of belonging, then it acts, as a rule, as a noun or a substantiated word. Such a phenomenon can be quite attributed to participles, representing one of the impersonal forms of the verb.

In Russian, substantive participles, according to V.V. Lopatin, form two productive derivational types: 1) a type of masculine substantives with the meaning of a person characterized by an attitude towards action (lagging behind, injured, sent, and others); 2) a type of neuter substantives with the meaning of a generalized substance characterized by an attitude to action (future, present, past, and others).

In the Uzbek language, substantiation (meaning a complete transition when a lexical change occurs - “objectification”) is capable of almost all morphological types, although some affixes are more productive, others less. Let's take a look at these forms.

So, participles in **-gan** can be substantiated in the following cases: a) by repetition or doubling, that is, by adding the same or two different words into one whole, united by a common meaning (for example, o'tgan-o'tgan zamonda, topgan-tutganini sandiqqa bosayotgan edi); b) as proper names (for example, Nukusda Kizketgan kirg'og'i..., Turdi Itkirganga ko'chib ketgan edi). It should

be noted that the **-gan** participle is rarely substantiated (we are talking about a complete transition). More often it is realized in the function of a noun of occasional use. For example: Betga aitaganning zahri yo'q, Izlaganga tole yor and others.

The phenomenon of the syntactic transition of the participle into a noun is often observed in participles on **-(a) r**. For example: Borarga ilozhim yo'q, ucharga qanotim: Tortarga aslo qolmadi oh ila nolasi and others. With full substantiation, the considered type of participles can denote objects (o'qsochar, kungaboqar, beshotar), persons (molboqar, kallakesar, yo'lto'sar), national rites (kelintushar, charlar, oqsolar), animal names (Olapar, Bo'ribosar, Uchar).

Words with affixes **-gu (gu)** were originally participles, only then, over time, they completely moved into the category of nouns. In the modern Uzbek language, such lexemes are also considered in the circle of nouns: cholgu, surgu and others.

Participles in **-(y)vchi** were substantiated on the same general principles as the previously considered types. They usually designate persons of any specialty. For example: o'quvchi, to'quvchi, ezuvchi, qoralovchi and the like.

Participles with the form ending in **-(a)jak** are practically not substantivized. We have identified only a single case of such a transition - kelajak. For example: Kundan-kun o'sha baxt yaqin kelajak (Mirtemir).

There are a number of substantivized participles in **-mish(-mush)** in the Uzbek language: o'tmish, ketmish, qidirmish, aniqlanmish, turmush, yumush and others.

It should be noted that the scope of meaning and use of substantiated participles is usually narrowed. For example, the participle o'quvchi (reader), along with the meaning of the verb o'qimoq (to read), has the meaning of time, and the noun o'quvchi (student) only names the character. The syntactic way of transition of participles to other lexico-grammatical classes of words should be regarded as a temporary (occasional) transition, realized in a certain context.

In phrases like “definition - defined”, the second component is not used and only the definition expressed by the participle appears instead. For example: Bermasni oshi pishmas; ..dur va gavhar deb terganlari Navoiy uchun munchokday qiymatsiz kurinar edi - The food of the greedy will not be prepared; ..what they

called pearls seemed worthless to Navoi (Oybek).

In Russian, real participles are more often substantiated, less often passive participles. In the Uzbek language, almost all morphological types are subject to the complete transition of participles to the category of nouns, but in quantitative terms, the forms in **-gan**, **-(a)v**, **-gu(-g'u)**, **-(u)vchi** are more common.

Conclusions

Thus, in Russian the participle has two types of pledge relations, and the Uzbek participles have five such types. The passive voice of the Russian language can also be expressed in the form of a short passive participle of the past tense (written, checked). In Uzbek, the participle does not have this form. The combination with a short participle of the passive voice of the Russian language into the Uzbek language is transmitted by a special construction or by means of a verbal name.

In Russian, the active participle is formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs, the passive participle is formed only from transitive verbs. In the Uzbek language, pledge relations have the same character.

The pledge value of the Uzbek participle does not directly depend on the meaning of the participle being defined, and the connection of the participle-definition with the word being defined has not only a pledge basis.

The participles of both the Russian and Uzbek languages are subject to the process of substantiation. Moreover, the transition of the participle into a noun can be complete, in which its lexical meaning and grammatical properties change, and incomplete (occasional), in which no qualitative changes occur. The regularity of the transition of the participle into the system of nouns is due to the fact that the participle-definition is used instead of a phrase like “definition + defined” and is considered as a name.

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